No. 13,289.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1895-SIXTEEN PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

CAPT. SMITH KILLED

With Two Companions Shot From Ambush by Indians.

TROOPS PURSUING THE MURDERERS

Tragic Sequel of the Jackson Hole Trouble.

AN ACT OF VENGEANCE

DENVER, Col., October 7.-A special from Pocatello, Col., says: A courier and scour for the United States troops, named J. W. Wilson, reached Idaho Falls, about ninety miles north of this place, last evening, bringing details of the killing of Capt. Smith and two comrades by Indians in the lower part of Jackson's Hole Thursday morning. The Indians had sworn vengeance against Smith, as it was he, they believed, who killed one of their tribe and was the cause, indirectly, of the death of a papoose last July. Smith was wounded himself in this fight, but recovered.

Wilson states that Capt. Smith and his two companions were prospecting in the south fork of Snake river at the south end of Jackson's Hole, and were ambushed and he and his two companions were shot dead and their bodies left on the river bank. Wilson and Constable Manning were scouting in the locality at the time, and

both saw the dead bodies of the murdered Wilson rode at once to Capt. Collis' command at Swan Valley and reported the facts, leaving Manning at Camp Granite to return to Jackson's Hole with the troops. Wilson then rode to Idaho Falls with dispatches.

wilson then rode to Idaho Falls with dispatches.

B. Adams, a rancher, living three miles from the scene of the killing, and now visiting at Idaho Falls, put Wilson through a searching examination in regard to the killing of Smith and his companions, and says there can be no doubt whatever as to the reliability of Wilson's statement.

He says, further, that the killing of Smith was no surprise to him, as the Indians openly avowed they would have his scalp. He believes, however, that this will virtually set'le the difficulty so far as the Indians are concerned. Having avenged the death of their braves, they will now return to the reservation.

Wilson says there are about sixty Indians in Jackson's Hole, and they are Bannacks from the Fort Hall reservation.

Capt. Cellis, with his command, who started for the Hole, will drive out all the Indians found there, but it is almost certain that rone will be encountered, as they will anticipate the arrival of the troops and leave the Hole by a circuitous route for the reservation.

Lieut. Ladd of the ninth cavalry and

leave the Hole by a circuitous route for the reservation.

Lieut. Ladd of the ninth cavalry and Lieut. Pean of the first infantry, now stationed at Montpeller, Idaho, were much alarmed at the report of the killing. From reports received by them from their troops camped in Swan valley, it is believed no further trouble will ensue, and the report states that there were no Indians in Jackson's Hole with the exception of a small band, under military escort, going to another camp in Wyoming to recover a child that was lost last winter.

The names of Smith's comrades could not be learned.

AROUSED BY THE SMITH CASE. Sensational Remark of a Chicago Colored Preacher.

CHICAGO, October 7 .- "If the law is not allowed to take its course concerning our n involved in crime, the torch must be applied in those cities where the outrages

These words were uttered last night at the close of the regular evening services by Rev. J. M. Townsend, colored, pastor of Quinn Chapel. An audience of a thousand colored people

applauded the sentiment and rose to their feet to show their approbation of their

pastor's stand.

Rev. Mr. Townsend's sermon had been called forth by the report of the treatment of Neal Smith in Tennessee. When it was finished, the pastor gave out the hymn: "Thou Sleepest, Justice—Awake."
At the closing of the singing Rev. Mr.
Fownsend asked the audience to remain a

Townsend asked the audience to remain a short time. "I want no one to leave the house while I am speaking."

He produced a clipping from a morning paper, read the account of the torturing of Neal Smith and then said:

"This must stop in a Christian land. If the law is not to be allowed to take its recovere concerning our men involved in course concerning our men involved in crime, the torch must be applied in those cities where the outrages occur."

The preacher delivered these sentences in an impassioned manner, and as he finded.

ished, for a moment there was silence, and then the entire audience rose and applauded. This quick indorsement of his position seemed to confuse the Rev. Mr. Townsend and he remained silent. One of the congregation shouted: "We rise to indorse what you have said."

The audience was then dismissed and slowly left the church. then the entire audience rose and ap-

DISPUTING OVER DEBS.

Trades Union Men Fear He Means to

CHICAGO, October 7.-Chicago labor organizations are in a turmoil over a reception which it was proposed to be given Eu gene V. Debs on his release from Woodstock jail. At a meeting of the labor congress it was reported that arrangements for the reception were progressing, while at the me-ting of the Trade and Labor Asat the mesting of the Trade and Labor As-sembly several delegates expressed their disgust with the entire matter, and said that they had come to the conclusion that Debs was not much of a martyr after all. It developed later that the officers of the Trade and Labor Assembly claim to have discovered that upon his release President Debs will enter upon what they call a war on trades unions, and will endeavor to establish a political labor organization, which will have its headquarters in Chicago.

MINISTER TERRELL DENOUNCED.

A Chicago Meeting Asks for His Removal. CHICAGO, October 7 .- At a largely at-

tended meeting of the Armenian National Union of Chicago, held last night, the course of Mr. Terrell, United States minister to Turkey, in connection with the Armenian affairs, was discussed. Finally a set of resolutions were adopted, charging him with having "over and over again ignored to respond to requests for aid made by local missionaries not to be molested by Turkish officials;" that he has in his dispatches to the State Department totally misrepresented the situation; has been against his persecuted fellow-citizens in Turkey because of a "decoration to his

The resolutions go on to denounce Terrell in the most vigorous manner for "blased reports; gross neglect of duty, and intentionally trying to hurt a noble cause at the crucial moment of our people."

A demand is made for his removal and the conding of minimum to Contential and the sending of a minister to Constantinople who shall be "an henor to the nation at large and to the just cause of the mis-sionaries and oppressed Christians."

A chance to make \$500. See page 14.

THE CAMPAIGN IN BALTIMORE.

Democrats Will Formally Open To-

Brown's decision in the case of the supervisors of election, Bians and Cairnes, is anxiously awaited by the politicians of both parties, but there is little likelihood of its being given today, and the outcome is therefore still a subject of general speculation and concern. The arguments in the case were heard by the governor Saturday, and it was confidently expected that he would announce his lecision this morning, but he appears to be perplexed as to the but he appears to be perplexed as to the proper course to adopt, and has admitted to personal friends that he is very much at sea in the matter. He decided to hear further arguments in the case, and instructed the opposing counsel to appear before him at his office today. He is especially anxious to hear arguments on the legality of the advice given to the supervisors by their counsel, which resulted in the ejection of the republican watchers from the polling places.

The democratic campaign in Baltimore will be formally opened tonight at Music Hall, when the regular state and city ticket will be ratified. The regular organization is making every effort to make the meeting large and enthusiastic. All the democratic clubs and societies will be in line, and Mr. Hurst's campaign is expected to

ing large and enthusiastic. All the democratic clubs and societies will be in line, and Mr. Hurst's campaign is expected to be opened in impressive style. Senators George Gray of Delaware and Faulkner of West Virginia will be the principal speakers of the evening, and the fact that the former, who is regarded as President Cleveland's closest friend in the Senate, is to speak in Mr. Hurst's behalf, is regarded by the regulars as an irrefutable argument that the administration is anxious to see the success of the regular democratic ticket in Maryland.

Senator Gorman and the members of the state ticket will spend the week campaigning on the eastern shore. Tomorrow a mass meeting and barbecue will be held at Snow Hill; Wednesday a meeting will be addressed at Salisbury, cx-Gov. Jackson's home, and Saturday a mass meeting and tarbecue will be held at Easton. The presence of Senator Gorman on the stump will attract the residents of the castern shore counties from miles around, and there will be no lack of enthusiasm in that section of the state during the week.

Mr. Lloyd Lowndes is expected at the republican headquarters this evening. Mr. Lowndes will address a meeting at Westminster tomorrow, and will do considerable campalgning in the vicinity of Baltimore during the next few days.

WRECKED ON THE REEFS.

Another Spanish Vessel the Victim of Hidden Rocks.

HAVANA, October 7.-The Spanish bark Joven Lola has been wrecked near Rosar'o, on the Colorado reefs. Five of her crew were drowned, but the captain succeeded in swimming ashore.

The captain and seventeen of the crew of the unknown Dutch steamer which was wrecked on the Colorado reefs have arrived at Esperanza, province of Pinar del

Admiral Imas, commander of the Spanish naval forces here, left Havana today on board the Spanish cru'ser Contra Maestre for the Colorado reefs, in order to personfor the Colorado reefs, in order to personally direct the operations of trying to float the wrecked cruiser Cristobol Colon, or, failing in this, to save her guns, etc.

Cfficial advices received here from Santiago de Cuba say that Major Tejeda of the guerrilla forces has had an engagement at Palma Soriano, province of Santiago de Cuba, with a band of insurgents, commanded by Castillo. The latter are reported to have left three killed on the field, and the troops also captured four Remington rifles. After the skirmish Major Tejeda laid an ambuscade for the insurgents, who were expected to return for the purpose of burying their dead. They did so, and were surprised by the troops, who killed two more of them and captured one prisoner and seven Remington rifles. The prisoner admitted that the insurgents retired with twelve wounded

A column of troops commanded by Gen. Suarez Valdes, while scouting in the neighborhood of Palmar, Raqueta and Minas, prevince of Santa Clara, has had skirmishes with the insurgents, under the command of Zayas, Suarez and Nunez. The insurgents are said to have left five killed behind them and to have retired with many wounded. and to have retired with many wounded. The troops lost two killed.

The insurgents have burned the railroad bridge at Chiva, Santiago de Cuba.

TO OVERHAUL THE PARIS.

The New St. Paul Will Take Her Place

NEW YORK, October 7.-According to the agents of the American line, the steamship Paris, which arrived from Southamp ton vesterday two days late will be taken off the line and will go to Philadelphia today or tomorrow for a thorough overhauling. It is not known when she will resume her trips on the line. The St. Paul will take her place.

James Wright, the general manager of

the line, said that the withdrawal of the Paris at this time had nothing to do with her recent accident, if such it could be called. He said it had been decided to take her off as soon as the St. Paul was ready for service.

ready for service.

"Regarding the reports that everything was upside down on board the boat," said Mr. Wright, "I can only say that a number of passengers called to see me today and assured me that they were sorry when the trip was over."

SIGNALS MISUNDERSTOOD.

Two Schooners Sunk by a Propeller Last Evening. DETROIT, Mich., October 7.-As the re-

sult of a collision which occurred in the Northeast Bend, at the St. Clair flats, last evening, the schooner Itasca lies at the bottom of St. Clair river, and the schooner St. Mary lies on her beam ends, sunk in the shallow water. The schooners were bound up, in tow of the Canadian tug Kittie Haight, when they were run down by the propeller Park Foster, bound down. The collision resulted from a misunderstanding of signals. The propeller crashed into the Itasca on her starboard quarter, staving her in so that she sank immediately. The Mary was close behind, and she received a glancing blow on her port side amidships that threw her over toward the American shore and caseired. American shore, and capsized.

She sank; but the force of the blow threw her into a shallow part of the stream. The crew were rescued.

B. AND O.'S ALLEGED PLANS.

To Establish a Grain Line From Cleveland for Export Trade.

CLEVELAND, October 7.-It is announce ed here that the Baltimore and Ohio owners of the reorganized Valley railway will expend within the near future in this city more than a million dellars in the purchas of terminal facilities, the erection of passenger and freight stations and grain ele-vators. It is said that the Baltimore and Ohio has in cortemplation the establish-ment of a grain line between Cleveland and Baltimore for the export trade, the grain being brought nere by lake from Duluth. Engineers of the Baltimore and Ohio are now here looking over the ground, and the plans will be decided upon within a few

The Victim's Mother Rejoiced. DECATUR, Ill., October 7.-Charles N. Smith was today sentenced to hang November 29. There was a dramatic scene in court. When sentence was pronounced the mother of the child murdered by Smith cried out "I am so glad."

Special Disputch to The Evening Star.
BALTIMORE, Md., October 7.—Gov. His Desire to Again Head the National Republican Committee.

SERIOUS DIVISION OF THE PARTY LIKELY

Some of the Objections to His Re-Election Given.

WORKING ON THE QUIET

Senator Quay's campaign for re-election to the chairmanship of the republican national committee will, if persisted in, occasion a serious division in the party. sumably it will be persisted in. Mr. Quay did not announce his candidacy without consultation with his friends, and he is not the sort of man to turn back after putting his hand to the plow. He exhibited his staying qualities conspicuously in his recent fight for the recapture of the machine at

Some of the Objections. Those who oppose the Senator's aspira-tions give three reasons for their attitude:

(1.) Mr. Quay's return to the control of the committee would bring into the presidential campaign what to the republicans would be an irrelevant, an unnecessary, and, possibly, a most damaging issue. The leaders of the party realize the fact that they have no holiday task before them for next year. The democrats are certain to put up a stiff fight, and only a strong candidate, standing on a well-constructed platdiate, standing on a well-constructed platform, can hope to defeat them. This being the case, why complicate matters by undertaking the personal vindication of the Pennsylvania Senator? That, it is held, would be the effect of electing Mr. Quay to the cha'rmanship of the national committee. The democracy would at once renew its attacks on him, and in all probability elaborate the theme. Mr. Quay would, of course, reply, as he did before, and, as before, to the satisfaction of his friends, but this would not insure a cessation of the firing on the part of the other side. The enemy's guns would remain trained on him during the whole of the engagement, and in such a way as to injure the party quite as much as himself. The party, indeed, would be made to shoulder every accusation brought against the man it had selected to represent it in a managing capacity. It would be charged with a full knowledge of his record, and therefore with championing every feature of that record. The less vulnerable the presidential candidate might be, the more the chairman would be assailed, until, in the end, a campaign within a campaign might grow up out of that.

Others Could Do as Well. form, can hope to defeat them. This being

Others Could Do as Well. (2.) It might be construed as a confession plied to managers might prove to be almost as damaging as if applied to presidential candidates. And is it true that the republican party on that line stands so reduced? can party on that line stands so reduced? Mr. Quay's management of the campaign of 1888 is conceded on all sides to have been exceptionally satisfactory. He demonstrated all of the qualities of a good general. But the candidate that year was exceptionally able and discreet, and his strong personal qualities materially assisted the chairman. Mr. Quay was no more successful in his plan than General Harrison was in his. Mr. Quay was under no personal fire himself that year. He had only to keep his eye on the main chance. And such, it is held, should be the freedom of the man selected to manage next year's campaign. He ought to manage next year's campaign. He ought not to have any side issues, personal or otherwise, to wrestle with, but be in posi-tion to give his whole time and attention to the candidate and to the party. And as for finding such a man, the republican lead-ers assert that it will not be difficult at all. They name a dozen men off-hand, any one of whom they contend would fill the place

acceptably and successfully.

He Needs No Vindication. (3.) Mr. Quay needs no vindication at the ands of the party at large. The changes which ferced his retirement from the rational committee related to affairs in the state of Pennsylvania. There was no complaint of him with regard to any matter connected with his management of the national committee. His appeal naturally and properly was to his home people, and he made it. His vindication by them has been complete. He has since his enemies assailed him been re-elected to the Senate, and his triumph at Harrisburg in August was the most signal in the whole of even his successful history. But this would not secure him immunity from attack in case he should appear again at the head of the republican national committee. Democratic newspapers and orators would open on him afresh, and what with looking out for the party, for the national ticket, and then for himself, he would become as distracted as a man at a three-ring circus.

Working on the Quiet. state of Pennsylvania. There was no com-

Working on the Quiet.

It is not known what encouragement Mr. Quay is meeting with. He is a secretive man, and is working his boom on that line The newspapers of the party are not giving much space in support of it. But Mr. Quay's opponents, as has just been shown, are finding their voices, and are very earnest against his scheme.

A COURT-MARTIAL REBUKED.

Assistant Secretary McAdoo Points Out What Should Have Been Done. A naval court-martial has been rebuk? by Acting Secretary McAdoo for the irregular course pursued by it in the trial of a young naval apprentice charged with de sertion. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, despite the warning of the court that such a plea would debar him from making a regular defense, and consequently would insure his confinement. Upon his refusal to change his plea the court found him guilty and sentenced him to imprisonment with loss of pay. It subsequently appeared that the apprentice left his ship intending to return, and that when he got back, the captain, not recognizing him, refused to allow him to come aboard. In his review of the case Acting Secretary McAdoo said that the court should have directed a plea of hot guilty entered, and should have conducted the trial with such avidence as it could extract from the acshould have conducted the trial with such evidence as it could extract from the accused and his witnesses. The military law authorities say that a court under such circumstences should enter a plea of not guilty, and call upon the judge advocate to introduce such evidence as may be readily available for investigating the case. It is the purpose of courts-martial in theory to the purpose of courts-martial, in theory, to ascertain the innocence of an accused per on, and not take advantage of the ig

A naval board, headed by Commodor Sel?ridge, has been sent to Philadelphia to inspect the battleship Indiana, preliminary to her departure on her official trial trip. The ship's bottom has been cleaned as well as possible by divers, and by heeling her over, a considerable portion has been painted, so that she is now in fair condition, though not as fit as if she had been docked properly. Commander Bradford has plotted out her trial course, and the Dolphin has arrived at Portland, Me., to assist in the trial. The course lies over a portion of the Minneapolis course, over which the St. he Minneapolis course, over which the St. Paul was recently run, but owing to the fact that the Indiana is only a 16-knot

QU'AY'S CANDIDACY JUDGE KILGORE'S CASE MONROE DOCTRINE

It May Come Before the United States Supreme Court.

A Petition Filed for a Writ of Habens Corpus by Counsel for the Men Now in Contempt.

The case of Judge Kilgore of Oklahoma is likely to be brought to the attention of the United States Supreme Court. A petition ha been sent to the clerk of the court, for presentation to the court when next is meets, for leave to file a motion for a writ of habeas corpus for the release of W. H. Featherstone and J. S. Addington, now in the custody of Marshal Stow of Oklahoma, by order of Judge Kilgore for con tempt of court. The petition is signed by W. O. Davis, as attorney. That gentleman has also filed charges against the Texas jurist with the Attorney General for inefficiency and maladministration, and they are in process of investigation.

The Alleged Contempt.

The alleged contempt of court, for which Messrs. Featherstone and Addington were placed in custody, was committed during the hearing of the cause of the Armoun Banking Company against J. P. Addington in Judge Kilgore's court. According to their petition to the Supreme Court the Armour Brothers' Banking Company, as judgment creditor of J. P. Addington, brought suit in June last for the appointment of a receiver of a quantity of live stock; that the receiver was appointed as asked for; that J. S. Addington made answer to the complaint that the property was his own, subject to a mortgage held by W. H. Featherstone; that they endeavored to secure the vacation of said receivership, in which effort occurred the matter leading to their confinement. Banking Company against J. P. Addington

Action of the Master in Chancery.

The petition recites in detail the proceedings having that culmination, from which it appears that the judge referred the case to Edward Hobby, whom he appointed master in chancery for that purpose, and announced that he would grant no relief to either party except upon the advice and recommendation of said chancellor. According to the petition! the chancellor said he could not properly advice the judge on the answer and affidavits filed by the petitioners, but that they must produce their witnesses before him to be aramined viva voce. The petitioners held that the master had no jurisdiction over the case, and they requested a hearing by the judge. In the meantime the master filed his report and asked for extra compensation. Judge Kilgore subsequently agreed to hear the cause, but soon after repented of such agreement, and in the absence of the petitioners allowed the master 1250, and decreed that they should not be given any relief until the money was paid by them. Upon their refusal to pay the master, the petitioners were adjudged in contempt and were remanded to the custody of the marshal. announced that he would grant no relief

The Judge's Action Criticised.

The petition concludes as follows: "Your petitioners further allege that their advisers believe that said Edwin Hobby had no jurisdiction in said cause, for it had never been referred to him, or even reached that stage where it could be fawfully referred, and the said Hobby was a mere usurper and a person who stood in the way and obstructed the passage to the court house; that by ed the passage to the court house; that by parleying with one who wrongfully obstructs the way to the court, as did Edwin Hobby, they incurred no legal liability, and made no contract, express or implied to pay the obstructor for his time, and, if so, the remedy is by suit to recover the debt, and the judge at the chambers cannot arbitrarily, without notice and in the absence of the parties, audit the claim and imprison bitrarily, without notice and in the absence of the parties, audit the claim and imprison your petitioners until it is paid; that the order directing them to pay Hobby \$250 was made without authority, and is illegal and void and cannot be made the basis of proceedings against your petitioners for contempt; that to first take their property from them without notice, and next require them to pay \$250, which they did not owe, as the price of a hearing, is not due process of law, and said order, therefore, is null and void; that before they can be imprisoned for alleged contempt, a written mittimus should issue, directed to the marshal, naming and specifying the charge and reciting the particulars thereof, which has not been done in this case; that the questions of law arising from a complaint and answer as to whether a receivership should be vacated or retained is for the decision of the judge, and for his labors in reaching a conclusion or retained is for the decision of the judge, and for his labors in reaching a conclusion he is paid a salary, and that if the judge needs or requires advice from any other source it is his duty to pay for the same out of his salary and not make it a tax upon the litigants, and the attempt to do so, as in this case, is illegal and void."

LOOKING FOR FILIBUSTERS.

Report of Capt. Johnson of the Cincinnati Patrol Duty.

Capt. M L. Johnson of the cruiser Cinfinnati has made a report to the Navy Department in regard to the recent move ments of that vessel in Florida waters for the enforcement of the neutrality laws against filibustering. His mission appears to have been successfully accomplished, inasmuch as he says that the natrol has been effective, with no indications of filibustering at present, and that so far as he was able to discover no aid is going from the coast of Florida to the Cuban insurgents The Cincinnati cruised constantly in suspected waters, but discovered nothing to

pected waters, but discovered nothing to justify interference.

The only seizure reported, that of a small schooner with a few suspects on board, was made by the revenue cutter McLane. Many complaints of alleged fillibustering expeditions were made by the Spanish consular officers, but on investigation they proved groundless.

groundless.

A copy of Capt. Johnson's report was given to the Secretary of State, who is paying particular attention to Cuban affairs just at present, with a view to the consideration of the subject by the President in his message to Congress. The latest reports received by him show that the insurgents are having great difficulty in securing reinforcements and munitions of war, a state of affairs due principally to the efficient patrol maintained by the United States.

The first installment of the mystery story When the War Was Over," will be found on page 14. Five hundred dollars in gold for the correct solution of the mystery by

a woman reader.

A Bright Thought Valuable.

Personal Mention. Mr. James T. Frawley of 1410 Fforida evenue has just returned from a six weeks tour through the west and south, visiting on his way the Atlanta exposition.

Mr. Clarence W. De Knight has returned from Europe. Maj. Thomas H. Handbury, corps of en-L. A. Matie, fourteenth infantry, and Lieut. A. B. Foster, nineteenth infantry, are on a visit to this city.

Capt. Eugene H. Plumacher, United States consul at Maracaibo, Venezuela, is

at the Ebbitt. Assistant Secretary Wike has returned from his vacation.

Capt. B. J. Cramwell, formerly in command of the Atlanta, is on a visit to this city, and is stopping with friends at 1525 New Hampshire avenue.

A chance to make \$500. See page 14.

It Will Be Enforced if the Occasion Demands It.

THE MASSING OF THE WAR SHIPS

Evolutions to Be Made in the Vicinity of Venezuela.

SIGNIFICANT MOVEMENT

The winter plans for the North Atlantic equadron are important and very signifieant, in view of the situation in Cuba and the attitude this country has assumed toard British encroachments in Venezuela This government does not desire to make any aggressive move prematurely, but at the same time intends to be as well pre pared as possible for any emergency that may arise. The North Atlantic squadron is to be greatly strengthened. Transfers are to be made so as to assemble in that squadron about all the best vessels in the navy, and instead of ceasing their squadron drill for the winter they will continue it in the southern waters. The result will be that the strongest squadron that this country has ever assembled will be cruising in the vicinity of Venezuela, British Guiana and Cuba. An impressive demonstration of force will thus be made, but it will be under the guise of practice drills.

Practice Squadron Drill Necessary. The excuse for adding versels to the squadron and going into those waters will be that it is desirable that every one of the new vessels should have practice in squadron drill, and that it is necessary to continue the practice through the winter. These evolutions, while nominally conducted for the purpose of drilling the officers and men of the ships of the navy in the evolutions of modern naval warfare, are, without question, to be carried on for the prime purpose of having a powerful fleet in the vicinity of trouble, if trouble occurs. With headquarters probably at Colon, there will be almost constant communcation between the admiral in command of the fleet and the Navy Department, and should the occasion arise, as it is feared that it may, for something more than diplomacy in the Venezuelan-Cuban matter, a powerful fleet would be within an hour's communication of Washington, and at the same time within twenty-four hours' sailing distance of the probable seat of the troubles. squadron drill, and that it is necessary to

Significance of the Movement. This new movement is regarded as of the utmost importance and as of far more significance than any similar action of the authorities for many years past. It means that the administration proposes to strictly enforce the Monroe doctrine and to have a power behind itself to bring about the en-

power behind itself to bring about the enforcement.

The southern line of the cruising ground of the North Atlantic squadron is just about a degree south of the equator, so that the United States can, without appearing to make a hostile demonstration, mass her warships along the entire coast of Venezuela and British Guiana. The North Atlantic squadron is the most powerful fleet of the American navy in American waters, and with the vessels to be added will make an impressive showing. The South Atlantic squadron consists of sometimes one and sometimes three vessels of the second, third and feurth classes, with few modern cruisers employed. At the present time it consists of three vessels, only one of which, the Newark, is of a formidable character. It is also asserted that the Secretary con-templates holding the South Pacific squad-ron in the vicinity of Valparaiso, where, in case of need, they could be readily com-municated with by cable.

THE SUPREME COURT.

Some Important Cases That Are Awaiting Its Action.

With the exception of Justice Gray, all of the Supreme Court justices have returned to Washington in anticipation of the opening of the fall term of court. The recess has given time for the members to consider cases, which were submitted, but not decided at the last term. Among these is the litigation of the Consolidated Electric Lighting Company, involving a number of patents connected with the electric lighting. Other cases in which decision are expected are: The United States against the Western Union Telegraph Company, involving the question of telegraphic rates against the government along the Union Pacific lines; the Sioux City and St. Paul Railroad Company against the United States, involving the ownership of land grants in Idwa: Gilagainst the United States, involving the ownership of land grants in Iowa; Gilfilan against McKee, involving a part of the moneys appropriated to settle the Choctaw claims, Meyer against Richards, which is a suit growing out of the irregular reissuance of bonds, which had been canceled, by the treasurer of Louisiana.

An interesting case remaining to be decided is that of John G. Moore against the commissioner of internal revenue, asking commissioner of internal revenue, asking that the commissioner be enjoined from enforcing the collection of the income tax. This is one of three suits begun at the same time. The court passed upon the other two, but left this undecided. It is of little further consequence now that the law has been declared unconstitutional, yet it may possibly afford a basis for an other ruling on the income tax, not or the merits, but on the request for an in-

foreign judgments is also expected. The case in point was decided at the end of the last term, it being held that a French judgment could not be collected in American courts. It was an oral decision, however, and it yet remains for the court to hand down the full opinion.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

The President Expected the Last of This or First of Next Week.

There are signs of a general resumption of executive business at the White House, and it is probable that the President will take up his quarters there for the winter by the end of the present week or early next week. Tuesday, the 15th instant, is given out as the most probable date of his errival in Washington, but it will not do to rely too much on the correctness of this prediction for the reason that the President seldom travels according to a public schedule. The time and route of his journey will not be announced in ad vance and he will probably be well on his way to the capital before the public is aware of his departure from Gray Gables. It is known, however, that he will make a short visit to this city on his way south short visit to this city on his way south to the Atlanta exposition, where he is due on the 18th instant. "Jerry" Smith, the well-known colored factotem at the White House, who has been one of the servants at Gray Gables for several weeks past, returned to this city Saturday evening as a special escort to Mrs. Thurber and family, who spent the summer at Marion, near the President's cottage. Private Secretary Thurber will probably remain with the President until he returns to the capital.

\$500 for an Imagination.
On page 14 will be found the first installment of the mystery story, "When the War Was Over."

SAYS GRAHAM LIES.

Darrant's Counsel on the Latest State-ment in the Murder Case. SAN FRANCISCO, October 7.-Naturally

the subject uppermost in Attorney Duprey'semind is the damaging statement by Dr. Gilbert F. Graham that the accuser had confessed to him that he had no notes of Dr. Cheney's lecture of April 3. This has nettled the attorney not a little, although he declares that he is confident of breaking Graham down on cross-examina

"What do I think of Graham's statement?" said Mr. Duprey. "I am amazed at it. I cannot understand it, really. I have talked with Graham, and he has never mentioned such a thing to me. In fact, he denied in the presence of four witnesses that Durrant had ever made an improper proposal to him. I had heard that he was likely to make such a statement, and asked him point blank regarding the matter. He declared positively that nothing out of the way had taken place during his interview with Durrant. I was very favorably impressed with Graham and believed—and believe yet, as far as that is concerned—that he told me the truth. He struck me as being a quiet and intelligent young fellow, who could be led to say what he did not mean. The statement he now makes to the police surprises me." "What do I think of Graham's state

ment he now makes to the police surprises me."

"Now, I want to tell you something," continued Mr. Duprey, as he shook his finger impressively.

"We have simply landed Dr. Graham in an uncomfortable place. He says now that Durrant told him he had no notes of that lecture and wanted to borrow his (Graham's), presumably to copy them in order to bolster up an alibi. Now, the fact of the matter is, Durrant's notes of Dr. Cheney's lecture were in the possession of Gen. Dickinson and myself long before Graham ever called at the jall. We had them in our possession almost from the time of Durrant's arrest. What will Graham's testimony amount to as against that? What need would Durrant have had for Graham's notes?"

"During his interview with Dr. Graham did he not tell you that Durrant had confessed that he had no notes of Dr. Cheney's lecture and wanted Graham's in order to copy them and strengthen his alibi?"

"Never in the world," replied Mr. Duprey, with emphasis. "He never even intimated such a thing."

"But suppose Graham goes on the witness stand and testifies that such was the case?"

"Then I will say that he testifies to some-

"Then I will say that he testifies to some-thing which is untrue. I cannot understand why he should have made such a state-ment to the prosecution."

RELIGION OF THE GOVERNORS.

An Interesting Canvass Among the State Executives. CHICAGO, October 7.-Of the state governors in the American Union, thirty-nine are avowed believers in religion, twentynine are professed Christians, most of them are regular attendants at worship and a vast majority are contributors to the expense of religious work. A careful canvass of the subject made by the Times-Herald discloses these facts. Responses were obtained from forty-three of the state governors and three of the territorial ex-

ecutives. Of the state governors, one, Mr. Culberson of Texas, declined to define his sentiments, and no one would speak for him and another, Gov. Evans of South Caroand another, Gov. Evans of South Carolina, failed to respond. Among them there are ten Presbyterians, five Congregationalists, five Episcopalians, four Methodists, three Unitarians, one Baptist, one Christian and sixteen unconnected with church organizations. Of these sixteen gavernors unattached to denominational organizations twelve attend religious services regularly or intermittently. Ten of them have denominational preferences, of those who declare denominational preferences, three are Methodists, three Presbyterians, one Congregationalist, one Episcopalian and one congregationalist, one Episcopalian and one

Baptist.

The most conspicuous of the Methodist governors are William McKinley of Jhlo and Daniel H. Hastings, and, curiously enough, both are presidential candidates. Other governors who attend that church are Stone of Mississippi, Cleaves of Maine, Clarke of Arkansas, Rickards of Montana and Foster of Louisiana. The Presbyterian fold embraces Governors Matthews of Indiana, Allen of North Dakota, O'Ferrall of Virginia, Brown of Maryland, Renfrew of Oklahoma and Jefferson Gardner, chief of the Choctaw Nation in the Indian territory. Governor Morton of New York, a presidential candidate; Turney of Tennessee, Watson of Delaware, Prince of New Mexico and Carr of North Carolina are Episcopalians.

are Episcopalians.

Governor Budd of California, in his reply, says he has no religion, but he believes in the observance of Sunday as the day of rest. His parents are not believers, and in the observance of Sanda, rest. His parents are not believers, and he was brought up as a free thinker. Governor Oates of Alabama says he is not a member of any church, and that he never joined but two institutions—the Mascrie fraternity and the democratic party. The Unitarians are Greenhaige of Massachusetts, Morrill of Kansas and Lippitt of Rhode Island.

THE VENEZUELAN LEGATION.

A Son of the Minister of Foreign Affairs Now an Attache.

August F. Pulido, son of the minister of foreign affairs of Venezuela, has been a ached to the Venezuelan legation here. Dr. Pulido, sr., is in charge of Venezuela's interests in the important boundary ques tion now under negotiation between the United States and Great Britain. He is a veteran dipolmat, having been Venezuelar minister to Washington when Daniel Webster was Secretary of State. He was the commissioner who went to London and made the last request for arbitration. Recently he came to this country, and s London cable states that his visit may have developed new phases of the question. It is stated here, however, that he did not see Secretary Olney, and that he remained at Saratoga, N. Y., without giving any attention to the international complication. Minister Andrade went to New York to corsult him. Since then reports have been current of Secretary Olney's energetic letters to the British authorities. The assignment ters to the British authorities. The assignment of Dr. Pulldo's son to Washington trings the legation here in closer personal relation with the Venezuelan foreign office.

CONGRATULATING GEN. MILES.

All the Army Officers on Duty Here Called Upon Him.

Gen. Miles had a busy time of it this morning receiving the personal congratulations of his many friends in this city. All the army, officers on duty in this vicinity also improved the opportunity to call and pay their respects to the new commanding general. While it was a large reception it was entirely informal, and there were no ceremonies. It is expected that Gen. Miles will fill two vacancies on his staff in a few days. Meanwhile he will have the able assistance of Assistant Adjutant General Breck and Capt. Michler, his personal aid. The mail and telegraph brought him many messages of congratulation this morning from all parts of the country.

A Collector Appointed. The President has appointed Albert H

Mickler of Florida to be collector of cusdas at St. Augustine, Fla. A Bright Thought Valuable.

The first installment of the mystery story "When the War Was Over," will be found on page 14. Five hundred dollars in gold for the correct solution of the mystery by a woman reader.

AGAINST CLAIMANTS

woman reader.

Look on page 14 for the

first installment of "When

the War Was Over."

\$500 for the correct solution of the mystery by a

Court's Decision in the Potomac Flats Case.

ADVERSE TO THE PETITIONERS

Marshall and Kidwell Claims Head the List.

THE OTHER CASES

The long pending Potomac flats case was lecided by the court in General term today. As the readers of The Star know, the case was heard before the court (Chief Justice Bingham and Justices Hagner and Mc-Comas) last spring, the hearing continuing some seven weeks. The case is one in which the court, under authority of an act of Congress passed in 1886, was directed to ascertain and establish the title of the United States to the Potomac flats and to lands along the river front from about Easby's Point to the arsenal grounds, some fifty or more persons claiming title to lands embraced within those boundaries. Since the conclusion of the hearing of the case last June, the court has held it under advisement, and the exclusive announcement in The Star last week that the court would today render its decision served to crowd today render its decision served to crowd the court room to its fullest extent. The decision of the court was read by Judge Hagner. He began reading the court's cpinion, consisting of more than 100 type-written pages, at fifteen minutes past 10 o'clock, and when the court took the usual midday recess at 12:30 had not nearly concluded. At that time the claims of the Marshall heirs and those claiming under the so-called Kidwell patent of 1869 had been disposed of, the decision being adverse to the claimants.

The Ownership.

Judge Hagner, after explaining that he had been requested by the court to deliver the opinion of the court in the case, re-ferred to the provision in the Constitution granting Congress exclusive jurisdiction over the District of Columbia, and to the over the District of Columbia, and to the act of Maryland ceding to the general government the territory now forming the District. Stating that when the territory became the seat of the national government, the District and the United States became the owners of the Potomac river within the boundaries of the ceded territory. In 1882, said Judge Hagner, Congress appropriated a sum for the improvement of the navigation of the river, and some 758 acres in and along the river were converted into land. This conversion, he explained, called forth numerous complaints from various persons alleging title to the converted lands, and in 1886 Congress authorized and directed the Attorney General to institute proceedings in the District Supreme Court to establish and make clear the title of the government to the land. Under that authority, the present suit was instituted, said the court, and the court had waived in the hearing all technicalities, that the rights of all parties might be clearly established. The claimants, more than fifty in number, were classed, remarked Judge Hagner, under seven different heads, as follows:

Seven Claims. 1. The claim made by the heirs of James Marshall and those of his brother, the late Chief Justice John Marshall, to the ownership of the whole bed of the river from shore to shore under a grant from the crown of England to Lord Culpeper and others, for what is known as the

and others, for what is known as the northern neck of Virginia, and under a deed from the present legal representatives of Henry Harford, the last proprietary of the province of Maryland.

2. The claims of ownership to a part of the reclaimed land made by certain defendants who assert title under a patent issued by the United States to John L. Kidwell in the year 1860.

3. The claim made by the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company and its lessee, Henry H. Dodge, to riprarian rights from Easby's Point to 17th street.

4. The claims made by the owners of lots in the squares along the river west of 17th street west, namely, squares 148, 129, 89, 63, 22 and south of square 12.

5. The claim to certain ground near the

5. The claim to certain ground near the observatory made by some of the descendants of Robert Peter, an original proprietor of lands in the city of Washing-

on.
6. The claims made by owners of lots in 6. The claims made by owners of lots in the squares facing the river, beginning with square 233 and extending to the line of the Arsenal grounds.

7. The claims made by certain persons occupying wharves below the Long bridge under licenses from the chief of engineers of the United States army.

Baltimore Grants. It was first necessary and proper, exlained Judge Hagner, to examine the title of Maryland to the ownership of and jurisdiction over the Pctomac river. He then, at great length, discussed the grants from the English crown to Lord Baltimore, and remarked that all decisions made in con-troversies arising under such grants con-filmed the claim of Maryland to the ownerfirmed the claim of Maryland to the ownership and jurisdiction in and over the river to the further or Virginia bank of the river. The judge next proceeded to a discussion of the claims of the Marshall heirs, under grants to Lords Fairfax and Culpeper. These grants, he explained, sought to convey the bed of the river from shore to shore, but it was clear, the court thought, that such grants could not interfere with the grants to Lord Baltimors without the latter's consent, and that consent, it appeared, had never been given. Hence, as the grants to Lords Fairfax and Culpeper were never, in intent or in fact, an invasion of Lord Baltimore's rights, the latter's rights or ownership never had been lost.

The state of Maryland, Judge Hagner then explained, succeeded to the rights and title of Lord Baltimore, although it was not obliged to rely for such on its acts of confiscation, but succeeded to Lord Baltimore's right and title through the result of the war of the revolution. Maryland, said Judge Hagner, never acknowledged any claim of Virginia to the Potomac, and the court held it to be clear that the Marshall heirs have no right, title or interest in the river, its bed, or in the accretions thereon.

Maryland's Claim.

The Kidwell Claim.

The next claim discussed by Judge Hagner was that made under the-alleged patent granted by the government in 1869 to the late Dr. John Kidwell to forty-eight acres in the Potomac flats west of the Lou bridge. Despite the contention of the government, said Judge Hagner, the court thought the act of Congress of 1839 authorized such a grant as was made to Dr. Kidwell, provided such grant was not against public policy, and the court found that two grants had been made under the authority of the act, one for islands near the Three of the act, one for islands near the Three Sisters, above the Aqueduct bridge, and the other to Dr. Kidwell. But many applicants had been denied patents because they were for lands which were at times submerged, and Judge Hagner then addressed himself to a discussion of the question whether the grant to Kidwell was against public policy. The property acquired by Dr. Kidwell was, the judge thought, undoubtedly acquired for speculative purposes, and for the government to jart with its land to promote such purposes was, he said, against public policy. He then discussed the claim of the government that the lands granted to Dr. Kidwell